

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1797.

V. I. E. N. N. A., September 19.

THE unexpected return of count Maerfeldt, who has been here since the 17th; has made every hope of peace vanish. They speak of nothing but war, and of a war carried on to the utmost extremity.

The Aulic Council of this department is in permanence, and the utmost activity pervades the arsenal.

The Executive Directory of France has sent its ultimatum, which our court cannot, or will not, accept. Nothing is said of its contents. This news has made a terrible sensation amongst the inhabitants of all classes in this capital.

September 20.

The intelligence of a new revolution at Paris has caused a great sensation in our cabinet. Immediately after the news of it, reached Udina, general Maerfeldt set out for this city, where he has arrived. The dispatches he has brought with him contain the resolutions of the present government at Paris, relative to peace. The French appear no longer to shew that compliance we had hoped.

The Aulic army in Italy has advanced on every side.

MILAN, September 15.

Buonaparte has received by several couriers from Paris, circumstantial accounts of the late revolution there; and the ultimatum of the Directory relative to the negotiation.

PARIS, September 2.

Much talk has been made respecting the great quantities of English cloths which have lately been brought into the republic, from Prussia, Hamburg, Batavia, &c. The Directory has published a message on the subject:—in which they inform, that they have authorised at Rouen the importation of 187,247 ells of blue cloth, for clothing of the soldiers; 4,100 ells of blue cloth for regimentals, 11,500 ells scarlet for facings, &c. and 359,500 ells of blue serge and white shallons for lining. All these articles were imported in execution of a contract concluded between the commissioner of the Executive Directory at Berlin; and citizen Trefcow, a Prussian merchant, who, on the security of the diamonds of the republic, deposited with him, engaged to furnish them, provided they were suffered to be imported free from duty.

At Havre, Rouen, and Dunkirk 220,000 ells, were also permitted to be imported from Germany, as also 3,251 pieces from Hamburg, and 132 bales from other places. "The impossibility," says the Directory, "of obtaining in France on credit, the necessary cloth for the most pressing clothing of the troops, and the opportunity which offered to procure it from abroad for effects which French merchants would not have accepted, and partly for bills, making part of the contribution of a German power, the payment of which was by no means certain, induced the Directory to sanction these transactions, truly advantageous for the republic, and without which both the land and sea forces would have been exposed to the utmost want. The importation of these articles, free from duty, has not been attended with any loss to the national treasury, because without this condition it would have been necessary to pay a much higher price, and the contractors, who received bills in payment, would never have agreed to advance the duty."

LONDON, September 25.

The Spaniards are making active preparations to besiege Gibraltar, but the garrison is in such an excellent state of defence, that the government is not in the least fear from their hostile movements.

By the Lisbon mail, which arrived on Saturday, we received some letters, stating, that the principal part of the fleet under the command of admiral lord St. Vincent, is shortly expected to return to England, for the purpose of revisiting, the recent treaty between France and Portugal prohibiting any more than six ships of war from taking shelter in the port of Lisbon at one time.

Italian and Spanish papers, down to the 23d ult. were received in town on Saturday; by the latter of which it appears, that according to the most recent intelligence from Cadiz, there was every appearance of the British fleet leaving the mouth of the harbour; an event indispensably necessary before the setting in of the equinoctial winds.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The letters which we daily receive from Ireland, represent that country to be in a state of hitherto unheard of wretchedness. Terror is the order of the day—all the horrors that desolate France under Robespierre, dwindle away before the barbarities and cruelties which are exercised on some of the oppressed inhabitants of that country by the Carricks and Lebons who are now the scourges of Ireland.

Lord Moira is arrived there, and can attest the truth of our assertions. If his lordship does not immediately make some attempt to stop the effusion of human blood, and the riots, outrages and robberies that now deluge and devastate this devoted country, we shall think him criminal in a very high degree. Far be it from us to impute to this nobleman any participation in the system of plunder, robbery and murder that now prevails there; we only wish that he should lend his aid to prevent the continuance of such diabolical measures.

The following letters from Dublin will give some idea of the deplorable state of the sister kingdom:

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated July 16.

"Great outrages are still committed by the military in the unfortunate county of Westmeath, which has been more cruelly treated than any other in that province:—the villages of Meevore, Longwood, Kilavally, and several others, in that county, have been burned to ashes. Baltimore likewise, was condemned—but fortunately escaped, except one house, which I was informed was yours; but thank God! it was not. However, if the town escaped, the people did not; for last Friday, no less than three companies of foot, and as many of horse, entered the town, without ever apprising the people, and spared neither man, woman, nor child, who came in their way; some were killed on the spot, and others so desperately wounded that they are since dead: thank God! our friends happily escaped, only T. P. —, got a few blows with a musket, and T. D. —, had a bayonet run through his coat. No person now can travel through any part of the country without a pass.

"I would not advise you to think of coming to this country until some change takes place; for I can assure you it is dangerous to live in it at this time."

Extract of another letter of a later date.

"In Ireland, at present, the — are let loose upon the people, and encouraged to commit the most dreadful excesses. Innocent men are seized upon—torn from their wives and their children; and, without accusation or trial, they are transported, to the utter ruin of themselves and their families—many hundreds of houses belonging to persecuted people have lately been destroyed at the caprice or whim of an ignorant inhuman —.

"But they do not stop at these excesses—they drag the inhabitants from their beds, seize them in the fields, or on the high roads, and, without any crime being proved, the military in numerous instances have compelled these victims to kneel down, and then shot them dead!

"The capricious pretences made for such frequent and horrible murders, recall the memory of the wicked excesses committed under Tiberius and Caligula, or during the worst of the Roman tyrannies, when, if men looked sad, they were put to death for repining at the good fortune of the emperor—or, if cheerful, for rejoicing at the want of success.

"In the country parts, the — take an account of the number of persons in each family—they make nocturnal visits; and, if a person more or less be found in a house than the number in their list, that is held a sufficient reason for destroying the house!

"The son of a widow who had been 9 years abroad returned, and, with his first cousin, paid a visit to his mother in the county of Kildare: this happy family were enjoying themselves at supper when they entered:—they desired to know who the two young men were?—the widow said that one was her son, whom she then saw for the first time for 9 years; the other her nephew:—the young men were not in their list; and for this her house was immediately destroyed, and the poor woman, from a state of comfort and credit, was reduced to ruin!

"A miller, who had a wild lad, a son, who ran away from him to Dublin, was visited;—the — inquired for his son, he being on their list; the poor father said, it little mattered where he was; that he was not under his influence, but had run away from him, he believed to Dublin. His house, for wanting one of the number of the list, was forthwith burned.

"If they pursue any persons who endeavour to avoid them, they fire on them and kill them. Young or old, even children, do not escape these butchers.

"Many have been shot at their own doors, or taken to a convenient spot, ordered to kneel, and shot dead, at the mere will of the common soldiers! Among many others, a father and son of the name of Corrol—the unfortunate widow sent to a printer to publish this cruelty, but the editor of the paper in Dublin dared not to insert it, lest the soldiers should destroy his house! for, in order to prevent all publications of this kind, some printers have been fined, some confined, some both. The house where the Northern Star was printed, was twice demolished, and their types destroyed, in broad day, and threatened with future destruction: The proprietors of that paper have been, in consequence, forced to abandon their business, and give up a paper in great circulation. It is no wonder then, that there is no longer a press in Ireland which

dares to publish murders, however atrocious; but they may fill their columns with accounts of the feasts, mercy and loyalty of the men in power."

October 2.

The dey of Tripoli has actually declared war against Sweden, and three Swedish ships have already been taken by Tripolitan cruisers and carried into Tripoli.

The man whom ministers employed to forge assignats, became, without any instructions, a forger of bank notes.

About the beginning of last month, Scutari, the finest and largest suburb of Constantinople, was almost entirely destroyed by a violent conflagration, which consumed upwards of 3000 buildings.

A letter from an officer in the Orion, of 74 guns, dated September 1, has been received here this morning; by this letter we learn, that the Orion had been at Gibraltar a water, where they lay ten days; when they came away an attack on the town was daily expected from the Spaniards, who seemed to be making formidable preparations for that purpose. Flags of truce are continually passing between the commanders at Cadiz and lord St. Vincent, and a report was prevalent in the fleet; that the guillotine had raised its direful head in sundry places of Spain.

October 3.

The Dutch papers to the 25th ult. state that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between the Batavian republic and the court of Madrid, on which they engage to act in concert during the present war:—the king of Spain, as a proof of his sincerity, has promised to indemnify the Dutch merchants for the detention of their ships in the years 1779, 1780, and in 1781.

Though in none of the papers produced by the Triumvirs in order to substantiate the charge of a conspiracy, the least mention is made either of Carnot or Barthelemy, yet it is easily conceived, how extremely important it was for the Triumvirate to get rid of these two directors. Both, and especially Carnot, could not but be intimately acquainted with the secret of the actual conspiracy of the Triumvirs against the legislative body, and of the measures planned for the destruction of the new third. In order to blot out every trace of the traitorous scheme, nothing could be more convenient than to murder one and to transport the other to a distant country, in the passage to which he may perhaps find his death, by some means or other, in the manner of Carrier's drownings to Nantes.

In respect to the fact of Carnot's assassination, whether by the hands of Barras, or of two myrmidons whom the Triumvirate had placed in the gallery of the Luxembourg to do the deed, as he passed from the council chamber of the Directory, after refusing to give his assent to the plan of the late revolution, there is no doubt of the murder; not of the persons who gave the order for it—the truth will come out. Carnot's brother is also supposed to have been assassinated.

The French Journals mention several alarming movements in the interior of the republic. Insurrections are apprehended in Brittany; serious troubles have taken place in Quercy; commotions have broken out in Saintonge, assassinations continue to be perpetrated at Marseilles, and there prevails a general restlessness and perturbation at Lyons;—the administrative bodies are displaced in several departments—some for not having displayed sufficient activity in the revolution of the 4th September, and others for having dared to protest against the arbitrary conduct of the executive government on the occasion;—the spirit of desertion has spread itself among the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and considerable numbers of them have fled into the interior;—the Directory, however, continues to receive addresses of congratulation from the administrations of different departments.

Yesterday at noon a cabinet council was held at lord Grenville's office, relative to the late negotiation at Lisle. We have reasons to believe that the manifesto about to be addressed to the foreign courts, was finally digested and approved.

Yesterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover from Calais, having on board a courier of the name of Declue, charged with dispatches from the Executive Directory to our government, with which he reached town between one and two o'clock this morning. Nothing has yet transpired relative to the nature of their contents.

It is probable that the declaration proposed to be issued by our court has been delayed, under the expectation of receiving the above dispatches from France.

This morning we received the Paris Journals down to the 30th ult. of which the following are the principal contents.

The most remarkable information in the French papers, is the appearance of a counter revolution in Poland, about to commence under the auspices of Buonaparte:—to that effect he has written to count Potocki, formerly ambassador at Constantinople from Poland:—